

Southeast Arizona 2003 Project to Mitigate Environmental Degradation Caused by Illegal Immigrants



Trash left by illegal immigrants at a pick-up point in the Ironwood Forest National Monument

End-of-Year Report



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to
Mitigate Environmental Degradation
Caused by Illegal Immigrants¹**

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Executive Summary

Thanks to Congressman Jim Kolbe and other Arizona Representatives, the House Appropriations Committee included \$1 million for BLM in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for 2003. In Conference Committee, the amount was reduced to \$700,000. A Rescission reduced it further to \$695,000. This funding was received by BLM in March 2003. This report summarizes the accomplishments made in 2003.

Cooperative Agreements have been made with the Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA--\$103,000); Malpai Borderlands Group (\$90,000); National Park Service (\$20,000); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (\$20,000); Cochise (\$43,600), Santa Cruz (\$35,000) and Graham (\$35,000) counties; the town of Marana (\$35,000); and others to help pick up trash left by smugglers and illegal immigrants and to repair damage caused by them. Arrangements have been made with several sanitary land fills to receive the trash. Trash bags, gloves and other protective equipment have been purchased and distributed to those who are helping with this effort.

Significant progress has been made. Tons of trash have been removed, fences and gates have been repaired, barriers have been repaired or installed and plans for future efforts have been developed.

Due to the hundreds, if not thousands, of smugglers and illegal immigrants using BLM and adjacent lands in southeast Arizona each day, BLM management felt it was essential to provide additional security for crews working in remote areas. As a result, \$70,000 was used to increase BLM's law enforcement presence during cleanup and rehabilitation efforts.

To improve communications in remote areas where rehabilitation work is occurring, BLM also purchased two radio repeater stations, 24 radios, and seven satellite telephones.

A "kick-off" Earth Day event in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area recognized the special funding provided as a result of Congressman Jim Kolbe's efforts.

¹ Also referred to as undocumented aliens (UDA) and undocumented immigrants (UDI).

About 35 cubic yards of trash were collected by volunteers that day from four different sites. Also, repairs were made to a damaged vehicle barrier adjacent to the railroad, and about one-quarter mile of barrier fence was constructed.

Through October 2003, Conservation Associates working for BLM, YCOSA crews, National Public Land Day volunteers, Humane Borders volunteers, and others collected and removed hundreds of cubic yards of trash from numerous sites within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area and Ironwood Forest National Monument. Work crews also removed trash and repaired damage within Coronado National Forest and Coronado National Memorial and elsewhere.



Before



After

A typical heavily littered illegal immigrant rest area before and after cleanup by a Conservation Associate working for BLM and a YCOSA crew.

Between June and December 2003, Malpai Borderlands Group had a crew of three high school students picking up trash on various ranches in the San Bernardino Valley, east of Douglas. They averaged hauling three pickup loads to the local landfill per day.

The students also received on-the-job training for restoration of damaged watershed areas. They were later joined by a five-man restoration crew. The restoration work includes repairs of damaged fences, gates, water improvements and eroded areas.

In addition, two ranch families have picked up trash and replaced fences and gates that had been knocked down and damaged by drug smuggler's vehicles and illegal immigrants. A half-mile of destroyed fence has been replaced.

Through December 6, 2003, Cochise County collected more than three tons of illegally dumped materials. Cleanup will continue in 2004. Graham County built a trash trailer and established a citizens committee to identify sites and plan for cleanup and restoration projects in 2004. Santa Cruz County will spend their cleanup funds in 2004. Most of the funding received by the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also will be spent in 2004.

Marana has been performing work for BLM one or two days a week in the Ironwood Forest National Monument and under the current agreement will continue this schedule for the remainder of 2004 or until the current funding is consumed.

Background

At the request of Congress (and as initiated by Congressman Jim Kolbe), the Department of the Interior, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of Justice submitted a, *"Report to the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations on Impacts Caused by Undocumented Aliens Crossing Federal Lands in Southeast Arizona,"* on April 29, 2002. This report included a draft coordinated plan to mitigate damages caused by smugglers of controlled substances and undocumented aliens in southeast Arizona. Estimated needs for the first year of implementation of the draft plan total \$23.5 million and more than 90 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). The first-year estimate for BLM was \$3.8 million and 24 FTE. The House Appropriations Committee (thanks to Congressman Kolbe and other Arizona Representatives) included \$1 million for BLM in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for 2003. In Conference Committee, the amount was reduced to \$700,000. A Rescission reduced it further to \$695,000. This funding was received in March 2003. This, in a number of instances, resulted in Cooperative Agreements being finalized and money transferred to other agencies and organizations late in FY2003. Thus, much of the work will continue through a good portion of FY2004.

Cooperative Agreements have been made with the Youth Corps of Southern Arizona; Malpai Borderlands Group; National Park Service; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Cochise, Santa Cruz and Graham counties; the town of Marana; and others to help pick up trash left by smugglers and illegal immigrants and to repair damage caused by them. Arrangements have been made with several sanitary land fills to receive the trash. Trash bags, gloves and other protective equipment have been purchased and distributed to those who are helping with this effort.

Significant progress has been made. Tons of trash have been removed, fences and gates have been repaired, barriers have been repaired or installed and plans for future efforts have been developed. This report summarizes the accomplishments made in 2003. (Reporting dates vary by organization).

Bureau of Land Management

Security Detail

Due to the hundreds, if not thousands, of smugglers of controlled substances and illegal immigrants using BLM and adjacent lands in southeast Arizona each day, BLM management was concerned that crews involved in cleanup and rehabilitation efforts

could be at risk. Therefore, management felt it was essential to increase BLM's law enforcement capability to provide additional security for crews working in remote areas. Without such security, certain border areas could not be cleaned up without undue risks to the employees, volunteers and other partners doing the work. As a result, \$70,000 was used to increase BLM's law enforcement presence during cleanup and rehabilitation efforts, and to provide emergency care to any persons found in distress in the southern Arizona deserts. Other indirect goals were to increase the law enforcement presence to serve as a deterrent for illegal immigrant and drug smuggling, prevent additional resource damage and trash dumping, and provide increased visitor and employee safety on public lands.

During a period from July 6, 2003, to September 20, 2003, two additional Rangers were assigned to the Tucson Field Office and one additional Ranger was assigned to the Phoenix Field Office. Rangers brought from other areas into southeastern Arizona worked over 600 hours of overtime, and contributed over 1,200 hours of base time toward the patrols. Rangers from Phoenix, Tucson and a Special Agent from the Arizona State Office worked approximately 800 hours of overtime patrolling in the impacted areas of southeastern Arizona.

Listed below are statistics from this time period taken from Significant Activity Reports:

• Stolen vehicles recovered	6
• Vehicles impounded tied to illegal immigrant smuggling	53
• Illegal immigrants detained for U.S. Border Patrol	192
• Pounds of marijuana seized (3 seizures)	6,254
• Assaults on BLM Ranger (by vehicle)	1
• Weapons seized	3
• Backup to assault of Border Patrol officer	1
• First aide provided injured persons	2
• Assist recovery of illegal immigrant exposure fatalities	11

Communications Equipment

To minimize the possibility of detection, smugglers and illegal immigrants many times use southern Arizona's more remote areas as they travel north to their pick-up points. These well-used routes contain heavy concentrations of litter, human waste and resource damage, which adversely affect the experience of legitimate visitors as well as potentially causing illness or other harmful effects in wildlife and livestock.

These remote areas often have little or no radio or cell phone communications capability. To help ensure the safety of persons cleaning up the concentrations of litter and repairing resource damage caused by smugglers and illegal immigrants in these back-country areas, BLM purchased two radio repeater stations, 24 radios, and seven satellite telephones.

The two repeater stations have been purchased and will be installed to increase radio communications coverage in two areas previously without communications capability

and within areas where much of the cleanup and repair of damage is taking place. The radios expanded our communications capability to allow work crews and their support to have radio communications where available. The satellite telephones are being used in cases of emergency where no radio communications are available.

Southeast Arizona Earth Day Event, April 22, 2003

An Earth Day event in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, which was held on April 22, 2003, yielded about 35 cubic yards of trash from four different sites around the area. Also, repairs were made to a damaged vehicle barrier adjacent to the railroad, and about one-quarter mile of barrier fence was constructed.

The event was a kick off to recognize the special funding provided as a result of Congressman Jim Kolbe's efforts.

Special guests included Kit Kimball, who is from the Secretary of the Interior's Office of External and Intergovernmental Affairs. Other special guests were Bernadette Polley, from Congressman Kolbe's Sierra Vista Office; BLM Arizona State Director Elaine Zielinski; Pat Call, Chairman of the Cochise County Board of Supervisors; and BLM Arizona Associate State Director Carl Rountree.

About 20 groups and agencies participated, including representatives from the Coronado National Forest, Fort Huachuca, Friends of the San Pedro, The Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club, Sierra Vista Ranger District, Southern Arizona Bird Observatory, Upper San Pedro Partnership, U.S. Border Patrol, SP&SW Railway, the Malpai Borderlands Group, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) provided a group of young men and women to assist with the clean up, and the Cochise County prison crew provided 10 workers. About 40 volunteers pitched in for the clean up work. BLM staff from its Tucson Field Office and San Pedro Project Office provided logistical support, planning, transportation, security and refreshments.



Arizona BLM State Director, staff and volunteers discussing litter cleanup on Earth Day.

Volunteers gathered at a BLM site adjacent to the San Pedro Inn, near the Hereford parking lot to sign in and be directed to project locations. The groups returned to the site for refreshments and to hear remarks from special guests around noon, and then returned to the cleanup projects for another few hours.

Several media attended including the *Sierra Vista Herald* and the *Arizona Daily Star* newspapers, which both generated several news articles.

Student Conservation Association

Three Conservation Associates with the Student Conservation Association were hired to identify, organize and facilitate illegal immigrant trash clean-up within the BLM Tucson Field Office. As of October 27, 2003, these Conservation Associates worked a combined total of 1,367 hours. Their contract is for a total of 1,700 hours and runs through July 2004. They have helped with the organization and clean-up of more than 140 cubic yards of trash during this time and they have identified numerous other sites for future cleanup and repair work.

San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Between July 30 and October 17, 2003, Conservation Associates working for BLM, YCOSA crews, National Public Land Day volunteers and Humane Borders volunteers collected and removed 109.5 cubic yards of trash from numerous sites within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.



YCOSA crew carrying out bags of trash from the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

See Appendix A for additional details and photos.

Ironwood Forest National Monument

On September 13, 2003, Humane Borders provided 11 volunteers (88 volunteer hours) to remove an estimated 8 cubic yards of trash and 13 tires from BLM lands (Little Ranch) bordering the Ironwood Forest National Monument and the Tohono O’odham Nation.

Humane Borders is a non-profit organization whose mission it is to work to create a just and humane border environment. Members respond with humanitarian assistance to those who are risking their lives and safety crossing the United States border with Mexico.

From October 14 through 17, 2003, six YCOSA crew members provided 240 hours of work removing waste and reclaiming damaged soils and vegetation from illegal cross-country vehicle travel on lands within and bordering the Ironwood Forest National Monument. The YCOSA crew camped in the National Monument for three nights, working four, 10 hour days. A total of 27 cross-country smuggling two-tracks (“roads”) were reclaimed; and 16 ½ tires, one car battery, one five-gallon container of gasoline, two syringes, two couches, five mattresses, one exercise bike, one aquarium, one television, one washing machine and 37 bags of litter were removed.

See Appendix B for additional details and photos.

Dumpster Maintenance by Waste Management Trash Removal Service

Thirty-yard roll-off dumpsters at three locations within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area and Las Cienegas National Conservation Area have been dumped four times for an estimated 120 cubic yards of illegal immigrant trash.

Four-yard dumpsters at five locations within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area have been dumped weekly from June through October 2003, for an estimated 20 cubic yards of illegal immigrant trash.

Thirty-yard dumpsters at two locations within the Ironwood Forest National Monument have been dumped five times between June and the end of October 2003, for an estimated 66 cubic yards of trash.



A thirty-yard dumpster at Aqua Dulce Road and a pickup were loaded with trash from a clean up in Ironwood Forest National Monument December 1-5, 2003, by a YCOSA crew.

Materials and Supplies

BLM purchased 25,000 heavy duty lime-green trash bags for illegal immigrant waste removal. Many of these have been distributed to our partners in this effort, including the agencies and organizations mentioned herein.



Fifteen lime-green bags of trash, along with tires, one five-gallon water jug full of fuel and one car battery were collected on October 16, 2003.

BLM also purchased bi-lingual (and Spanish only) signs to help educate migrants of the dangers they face and to encourage them to protect the fragile desert resources.



Example of a warning sign.

Future Clean-up and Repair Projects

Future clean-up projects include 15 sites of high trash concentration in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area; three sites, two with high concentrations and one extending the entire length of Cienega Creek within Las Cienegas National Conservation Area; and 13 sites totaling approximately 4, 500 acres within Ironwood Forest National Monument.

Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA)

An agreement between BLM and YCOSA (\$103,000) provided eight-person to 15-person crews for approximately 17 weeks to clean up trash and repair damage caused by smugglers and illegal immigrants. As of October 27, 2003, these crews had completed 82 hours of cleanup and repair work in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, 40 hours in Ironwood Forest National Monument, 40 hours on Coronado National Forest and eight hours on the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area. Additional work is scheduled in these areas, Coronado National Memorial and Cochise County through May 2004.



YCOSA crew picking up trash on the Ironwood Forest National Monument.

See Appendices A, B, and F for additional details and photos.

Malpai Borderlands Group

BLM entered into an Assistance Agreement with the Malpai Borderlands Group for \$90,000. Between June and December 2003, work crews spent \$5,100 cleaning up trash and \$48,800 on restorations and repairs. Thus, a balance of approximately \$36,100 is available for use in the remainder of FY2004.

The Malpai Borderlands Group had a crew of three high school students picking up trash on various ranches in the San Bernardino Valley east of Douglas. They averaged hauling three pickup loads to the local landfill per day.



A typical pickup load of trash hauled by Malpai Borderlands Group workers.

After they accomplished this, they began on-the-job training for restoration of damaged watershed areas. Van Clothier, a specialist in watershed restoration work, trained them. They were later joined by a five-man restoration crew who worked together with the students.



Instructor, College & High School crew repairing a wash eroded due to heavy use by illegal immigrants.



High School students repairing erosion resulting from heavy use by illegal immigrants.

The entire team went through an archaeology and historical training session presented by archaeologist Steve Ross from the Arizona State Land Department.

The five-man crew has also cleaned trash from the right of way along Geronimo Trail Road from the city limits of Douglas to the 14-mile marker. They cleaned a swath approximately 100 yards wide on each side of the road. They hauled an average of 25 bags of trash per day, dumping at least three large pickup loads daily.

They also removed 47 tires and parts of tires that had been rolled off into the bushes. In this area, the Geronimo Trail Road is very close to the international boundary and there is a lot of trash left by the thousands of illegal immigrants that cross the road, get rides, or get picked up by the Border Patrol.

There are areas off of the beaten path where the illegal immigrants have resting spots. The trash is very bad in these areas. There are a few rock areas that are full of small holes, or caves. These are filled with either trash or food supplies, water and blankets for the groups that are using these routes. The work crew cleaned up these areas and hauled loads of trash out. Lots of these areas are not accessible by vehicles, therefore, the trash bags need to be hauled a mile or so to a road.

The restoration work includes repairs of damaged fences, gates, water improvements and erosion caused from countless new migrant foot trails and Border Patrol vehicles driving across open country.

U. S. Customs was called to remove one 40-pound bale of marijuana that was found by a worker in the project area. This bale appeared to have been in the field for several months.

There is no large equipment being used except a flatbed truck and a dump truck that were loaded by hand to deliver rocks close to the restoration work areas. All off-road work has

been done by hand, with trash and restoration materials moved by hand and wheel barrows. There are several miles of restoration work in the water channels, to repair and stop erosion.

In addition, two ranch families have picked up trash and replaced fences and gates that had been knocked down and damaged by the illegal immigrants who go over the fences until they are broken down. The drug vehicles drive through the closed gates and fences destroying fences for several hundred feet. There has been a half of a mile of destroyed fence replaced.



Gate post broken by illegal immigrants climbing over.



Gate repaired.



Note broken gate, illegal immigrant trash and illegal trail along fenceline towards top of photo.



Gate repaired with new post in cement.

See Appendix C for additional photos.

National Park Service

Fort Bowie National Historic Site

BLM entered into an Assistance Agreement with the National Park Service at Chiricahua National Monument/Fort Bowie National Historic Site for \$20,000. These funds were transferred late in FY2003. The National Park Service at Ft. Bowie Historic Site will establish trash teams to remove garbage and debris within the Historic Site. This work will be done in FY2004.

An “Assessment of the Environmental Degradation Caused by Illegal Immigrants at Fort Bowie National Historic Site,” dated August 29, 2003, describes the types of impacts faced at this historic site. More than 180 pounds of trash left by illegal immigrants was cleaned up during the assessment. The assessment is provided in Appendix D.

National Public Lands Day—September 20, 2003

Seventy people, including Coronado National Memorial staff, volunteers, Girl Scout Troup #528, and boy scouts, removed 24 cubic yards of trash from various locations within the Memorial.

See Appendix E for additional details and photos.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

San Bernardino and Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuges

BLM entered into an Assistance Agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at San Bernardino and Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuges for \$20,000. The funding was transferred late in FY2003. The refuges will be cleaning up accumulated debris, repairing fences, and installing guard rails along sensitive Leslie Creek to keep illegal immigrant vehicles out of this endangered species habitat. They also will repair damaged improvements and eroded areas caused by illegal immigrant traffic, hire a Special Need Appointment Maintenance Worker to focus on clean-up, repair and maintenance of refuge property caused by illegal immigrants. This work will occur in FY2004.

The following photos depict some of the problems the San Bernardino and Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuges face.



Abandoned vehicle at Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuge.



Hole cut in fence at San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge.



Trash left by illegal immigrants in San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge.

U.S. Forest Service

From October 6 -10, 2003, six YCOSA employees camped and worked in the Miller Peak Wilderness along with two to three U.S. Forest Service Sierra Vista Ranger District employees, including one law enforcement officer for security. They provided 24 hours of waste clean up in the wilderness area. Bad weather, injuries and time spent getting the crew and supplies in and out of the remote campsite shortened the hours actually spent cleaning up trash. A Forest Service packer moved the trash out of the wilderness on mules. This took five days of the packer's time. An estimated 21.4 cubic yards of trash were collected and hauled out. Also a fire ring was removed and the area naturalized at the Crest Trail #103/Miller Canyon Trail #106 intersection.

See Appendix F for additional details and photos.

Cochise County

BLM entered into an Assistance Agreement with Cochise County for \$43,600. From September 10, 2003, through December 6, 2003, the county has collected more than three tons of illegally dumped materials, spending about \$12,000. The balance of funds will be used in 2004 to clean up trash dumped by illegal immigrants and smugglers.

Total Cochise County Cleanup Costs as of December 2003

Expenditure	Amount (\$)
7 cases (50 bags each) 60 gal. capacity trash bags	350.00
YCOSA Group	8,000.00
Equipment Cost-Vehicle	1,428.00
Inspector Wages	1,021.00
Solid Waste Driver	48.00
Solid Waste Truck	54.00
Supplies (Camera, Gloves, Water)	916.00
Dump Fees	122.72
Total Expenditures	\$11,939.72

Summary of Cleanup Efforts by Cochise County September 10 through December 6, 2003

Date	Location	Inspectors Used	Personnel Used	Pounds
9/26 & 11/18/03	Palominas	1	1 Ranch Owner	320
9/10, 8/8, 11/24/03	Hereford	1	1 Ranch Owner	120
11/26/03	Sunsites	2	--	200
11/8/03	Ash Canyon	2	8 Volunteers	600
11/17-21/03	Douglas/Bisbee	2	10 Volunteers	4,140
12/6/03	Ramsey Road	2	10 Volunteers	680
Total				6,060 (3.03 tons)



Trash left along Ash Canyon trail by illegal immigrants.



Trash picked up on Star Route 80 between Mile Posts 352 & 354.

Graham County

BLM entered into an Assistance Agreement with Graham County for \$35,000. The county has built a trash trailer and established a citizens committee to identify sites and plan for cleanup and restoration projects.

The citizens committee, Southeastern Arizona Clean and Beautiful (SEACAB), is a grass roots organization whose purpose is to clean up and stop intentional and unintentional litter in Graham County. SEACAB is a voluntary group of concerned citizens who are creating an awareness and prevention of litter through a community effort to clean up litter and to develop a community-based educational program. They have a website at www.seacab.org.

SEACAB spent most of 2003 organizing itself. Most of the funding provided will be used in 2004. The first scheduled community event will be a river cleanup in May 2004. Litter left by illegal immigrants will be the focus of this effort.



Trailer built by Cochise County to haul illegal immigrant trash collected by SEACAB and others.

Santa Cruz County

During the summer of 2003, BLM and Santa Cruz County developed an Assistance Agreement for \$35,000. This funding will be spent in 2004. Projects being considered are within Las Cienegas National Conservation Area and include identification of immigrant routes, identification of resource damage caused by illegal immigration, remediation of selected sites damaged by illegal immigrants (including fence repair and trash pick-up), and bilingual signing. Limited brush removal at historic building sites close to immigrant paths also is being considered to reduce the potential for wildfire damage to historic structures.

Santa Cruz County will provide a supervisor for a work crew for 3 to 3.5 months of work. The crew will be youths from Santa Cruz County who are participating in a workforce development program.

The Town of Marana

BLM entered into an Assistance Agreement with the town of Marana for \$35,000. Marana has been performing work for BLM one or two days a week in the Ironwood Forest National Monument and under the current agreement will continue this schedule for the remainder of 2004 or until the current funding is consumed. The work they are performing includes:

1. Patrol of agreed upon areas to locate and remove illegal immigration trash.
2. Reclamation treatment of impacted vegetation and surface disturbance where necessary.
3. Disposal of used tires and rims collected by BLM.
4. Disposal of trash at the land fill.

BLM hopes to expand the use of the Marana crew in the future to include other types of work such as access control and signing. They are doing an outstanding job. The only limitation the Marana crew has is not being able to go into the far back country and more remote areas. YCOSA crews are being used in these areas.

Appendix A—San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation Along Highway 90

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: July 30, 2003

Location: *Township. T. 22. S Range. R. 22. E Section. Sec. 6 SW ¼ NE ¼.*

Participants: One Student Conservation Associate working for the BLM and Fifteen Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Hartman (Student Conservation Associate) and Jim Mahoney (BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner).

Description of Project: From July 30 to August 1 YCOSA provided 360 crew-hours of UDI waste removal in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Results: 17 bags totaling 8.5 cubic yards of trash were collected and removed from the site.



Before



After

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at Lewis Springs

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: July 30, 2003

Location: *Township.* T. 21. S *Range.* R. 22. E *Section.* Sec. 32 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
GPS data: Linear route from 12 R 0581959 UTM 3491018 to 12 R 0581923 UTM 3492202

Participants: One Student Conservation Associate working for the BLM and Fifteen Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Hartman (Student Conservation Associate) and Jim Mahoney (BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner).

Description of Project: From July 30 to August 1 YCOSA provided 360 crew-hours of UDI waste removal in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Results: 17 bags totaling 8.5 cubic yards of trash were collected and removed from the site.



Before



After

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at Palominas parking area

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: August 1, 2003

Location: *Township:* T. 24.S *Range:* R. 22. E *Section:* Sec. 3 NW ¼ NW ¼

Participants: One Student Conservation Associate working for the BLM and Fifteen Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Hartman (Student Conservation Associate) and Jim Mahoney (BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner).

Description of Project: From July 30 to August 1 YCOSA provided 360 crew-hours of UDI waste removal in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Results: Collected 16 bags of trash equaling approximately 8 cubic yards from the site.

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at Banning Creek

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: August 1, 2003

Location: *Township:* T. 22S. *Range:* R. 22E. *Section:* Sec. 5 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
GPS data: 12 R 0585165 UTM 3485736. From this point the participants traveled west along the wash approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

Participants: One Student Conservation Associate working for the BLM and Fifteen Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Hartman (Student Conservation Associate) and Jim Mahoney (BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner).

Description of Project: From July 30 to August 1 YCOSA provided 360 crew-hours of UDI waste removal in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Results: Removed five bags of trash equaling 2.5 cubic yards from the site.



Before



After

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at Pipe gate on Hwy 90

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: August 1, 2003

Location: *Township:* T. 22. S *Range:* R. 22. E *Section:* Sec. 5 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
GPS data: 12 R 0583275 UTM 3490944

Participants: One Student Conservation Associate working for the BLM and Fifteen Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Hartman (Student Conservation Associate) and Jim Mahoney (BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner).

Description of Project: From July 30 to August 1 YCOSA provided 360 crew-hours of UDI waste removal in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Results: Collected 10 bags of trash equaling five cubic yards from site.



Before



After

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at Copper Glance

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: August 1, 2003

Location: *Township:* T. 22S. *Range:* R. 22E. *Section:* Sec. 17 Linear route from SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ to the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
GPS data: 12 R 0583575 UTM: 3485406

Participants: One Student Conservation Associate working for the BLM and Fifteen Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Hartman (Student Conservation Associate) and Jim Mahoney (BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner).

Description of Project: From July 30 to August 1 YCOSA provided 360 crew-hours of UDI waste removal in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Results: Collected 21 bags of trash equaling 10.5 cubic yards from site.



Before



After

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at Charleston Bridge

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: September 12, 2003

Location: *Township:* T. 21S. *Range:* R. 21E. *Section:* Sec. 11 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
GPS data: 12 R 0578559 UTM 3498900 Traveled south from Charleston
Bridge parking area east of river, west of railroad tracks to this point and the
surrounding area.

Participants: Two Student Conservation Associates working for the BLM and one
crew of Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Hartman and Amanda Webb (Student Conservation
Associates) and Jim Mahoney (BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner).

Description of Project: On September 12, YCOSA provided 8 hours of UDI waste
removal in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Results: Collected 17 bags of trash equaling 8.5 cubic yards removed from the site.

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation South of Hwy 90, West of Railroad tracks

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: September 13, 23-26, 2003

Location: Township: T. 22S. Range: R. 22E. Section: Sec. 5 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
GPS data: 12 R 0582584 UTM 3489872 From this point extending approximately one mile to the NW between railroad tracks and river to the bridge.

Participants: Two Student Conservation Associates working for the BLM, one crew of Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees, one crew of Humane Borders volunteers.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Hartman and Amanda Webb (Student Conservation Associates) and Jim Mahoney (BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner).

Description of Project: On September 13, twenty Humane Borders volunteers spent four hours removing trash from area. September 23-26, YCOSA work crew provided fourteen hours of waste removal in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Results: Collected 79 bags of trash equaling 39.5 cubic yards removed from the site.



Before



After

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation East of Railroad tracks near HWY 90 bridge

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: September 26, 2003

Location: *Township:* T. 22.S *Range:* R. 22.E *Section:* Sec. 5 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
GPS data: 12 R 0583364 UTM 3490956

Participants: Two Student Conservation Associates working for the BLM and one Youth Corps of Southern Arizona work crew.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Hartman and Amanda Webb (Student Conservation Associates) and Jim Mahoney (BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner).

Description of Project: On September 26 one YCOSA crew provided 4 hours of trash removal service.

Results: Collected 19 bags of trash equaling 9.5 cubic yards.



Before



After

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at north end of Del Valle Road

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: September 27, 2003

Location: *Township:* T. 22. S *Range:* R. 22. E. *Section:* Sec. 6 NW ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼
GPS data: 12 R 0581386 UTM 3490679

Participants: Two Student Conservation Associates working for the BLM and two National Public Lands Day volunteers.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Hartman and Amanda Webb (Student Conservation Associates) and Jim Mahoney (BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner).

Description of Project: On National Public Lands Day two volunteers helped to remove trash from this site for 3 hours.

Results: Collected 9 bags of trash totaling 4.5 cubic yards.



Before



After

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at Lewis Spring railroad culverts.

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: October 17, 2003

Location: *Township:* T. 21 S. *Range:* R. 22 E. *Section:* Sec. 30 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
GPS data: 12 R 0581362 UTM 3494141. West side of railroad culverts and along
railroad.

Participants: Two Student Conservation Associates working for the BLM.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Hartman and Amanda Webb (Student Conservation
Associates).

Description of Project: Four hours spent at location removing UDI waste.

Results: Collected 9 bags of trash equaling 4.5 cubic yards.



Before



After

Appendix B—Ironwood Forest National Monument

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: Undocumented Immigrant (UDI) Impacts Remediation at Little Ranch

Unit Name: BLM lands bordering Ironwood Forest National Monument (IFNM) and the Tohono O’Odham Nation

Date of Project: September 13, 2003

Location: *Township: 12 S Range: 7 E Sections: 8 & 18*

Participants: 11 Humane Borders volunteers, Jeff Lark (Student Conservation Associate) and Maile Adler (IFNM Park Ranger)

Project Coordinator(s): Jeff Lark (Student Conservation Associate) and Maile Adler (IFNM Park Ranger)

Description of Project: On September 13, 2003, Humane Borders provided 88 volunteer work hours removing trash resulting from UDI smuggling operations along the road running NE from Humane Borders water station (UTM coordinates: 12 S 446175 x 3581900) to NE corner of T12S, R7E, Sec. 8.

Results: 13 tires and one full flatbed truck load (approximately 15-16 bags) of trash were removed from BLM lands.

Lessons Learned: Disposal of 13 tires was a challenge because most had rims. Tires with rims are extremely expensive to dispose of at the Pima County landfill on Ina Road (the only place in town that accepts tires). In the past, ADOT had kindly accepted BLM’s tires with rims after clean-up work at no cost to the BLM. Unfortunately, they were not available to accept this particular load of tires. After some research, it was discovered there are commercial alternatives to disposing of tires in Tucson. The town of Marana kindly accepted all 13 tires from this project and took care of disposal labor and fees. A verbal agreement was worked out to include tire disposal under the Assistance Agreement with the town of Marana for future clean-up projects on IFNM.

Humane Borders volunteer clean-up, September 13, 2003.



FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: Undocumented Immigrant (UDI) Impacts Remediation at Little Ranch, Pump Station/Avra Valley Road, Agua Dulce and Waterman roads

Unit Name: BLM lands within Ironwood Forest National Monument (IFNM); BLM lands bordering IFNM and the Tohono O'Odham Nation; Arizona State Land Department and Silverbell Mine lands bordering IFNM

Date of Project: Oct. 14-17, 2003

Location: *Township: 12 S Range: 7 E Sections: 8 & 18*
 Township: 12 S Range: 8 E Sections: 12, 13, 20-22, 27-29, & 33

Participants: Six YCOSA crewmembers, Jeff Lark (Student Conservation Associate) and Maile Adler (IFNM Park Ranger)

Project Coordinator(s): Jeff Lark (Student Conservation Associate) and Maile Adler (IFNM Park Ranger)

Description of Project: From Oct. 14-17, 2003, YCOSA provided 240 work hours mitigating impacts from UDI smuggling operations. YCOSA removed waste and reclaimed damaged soils and vegetation from illegal cross country vehicle travel on lands within and bordering Ironwood Forest National Monument. YCOSA camped in IFNM for three nights, working four, 10-hour days.

Results: 27 cross-country smuggling two-tracks ("roads") reclaimed, 16 ½ tires collected, one car battery, one five-gallon container of gasoline, two syringes, two couches, five mattresses, one exercise bike, one aquarium, one television, one washing machine and 37 bags of litter were removed.

Lessons Learned: This project presented hazards and possible criminal evidence in the drug paraphernalia found by YCOSA crew members. BLM Law Enforcement was immediately called and responded promptly. This was a positive learning experience from a potentially hazardous situation. It is very important to emphasize the necessity of not touching anything that looks suspicious or contains potentially hazardous materials. These items should be immediately flagged and BLM Law Enforcement should be notified, as well as the Hazardous Materials coordinator.

BEFORE



New route leading to a lay-up area.

AFTER



Area rehabilitated.

BEFORE



Example of UDI litter.

AFTER





Household dumping also scattered in areas with UDI litter.



Cross-country two-tracks and trash from UDI smuggling operations.



UDI smuggling litter.

Appendix C—Malpai Borderlands Group

Examples of trash picked up.



In some areas, trash left by illegal immigrants is concentrated.



Here is an example of trash scattered over a large area.



Trash left by illegal immigrants is found in remote areas...



...and many times it is very hard to get to.



Illegal immigrant trash can be found almost anywhere in southeastern Arizona.



An unsightly mess and a potential health hazard for ranchers, livestock and visitors.

Appendix D—Assessment of the Environmental Degradation Caused by Illegal Immigrants at Fort Bowie National Historic Site

UDA Cleanup Project
August 29, 2003
Lana Moore, National Park Service
(520) 670-6501

A. ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

1. PARK: Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Arizona
2. PROJECT TITLE: Undocumented Alien (UDA) Cleanup Project

PROJECT LOCATION: Located throughout the Fort Bowie National Historic Site and adjacent areas.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The systematic survey of the park and neighboring areas for location of Undocumented Alien (UDA) campsites and trails. Identified sites will be recorded with a GPS, trash sites will be documented, before and after photographs taken, and subsequent trash collected. The trash will be placed in large bags to be counted and weighed. Data will be formatted into a report and map generated demonstrating the site localities.

DISCLAIMER: Previous work has been done at Fort Bowie National Historic Site to remove trash discarded by immigrants in and near the park. The amount of trash gathered is unknown but said to be extensive. Consequently, the data collected only reflects a small amount of the actual refuse found in the park each year. It should also be noted that Karen Roberts, an employee at Chiricahua National Park, had performed work on this project prior to my arrival. Therefore, the documentation and removal of several sites had already been completed before I began. Methodologies discussed are mine, but are probably similar to those used by Roberts.

DESCRIPTION OF METHODS: The survey resulted in a thorough examination of the project area. The crew (me) surveyed the project area examining known sites and identifying new ones. Areas with higher potential (washes, roadsides) were covered more intensively. Park employees were also questioned about known sites within the park and in nearby areas

Once identified, the horizontal extent of the site was established and significant features noted. The sites were recorded using a standardized form and checklist. A description of the trash found at the site and general information about the locality and function of the site was noted. A GPS point was taken using a Trimble GeoExplorer 3. These points were used in the later production of a map. Photographs were taken before trash removal as well as after. All trash (excluding fecal material) was placed in 50-gallon bags, separated by site. These bags were weighed and data recorded on form. A map was generated using

points previously collected and placed on a map using Pathfinder Office and ArcView GIS programs. All data collected was used in the compilation of this report.

3. FINDINGS: Fifteen sites were recorded in the project area. A complete description of the sites can be found in the attached site forms. The majority of the sites were small trash scatters usually containing clothing, water containers, and some food containers. The project area also contained a couple of sites that had extensive trash scatters over a sizeable area (Site 5, 7 and 8). Two main UDA areas at the West End of the park and in Siphon Canyon, just outside of the park (see map) contain the majority of the sites.

Most of the sites are either located in a wash or alongside Apache Pass Road, frequently both. Upon examination of locality and types of trash found, I determined many of them to be pick-up/drop-off sites. This was concluded based upon their proximity to the road and the amount of clothing, backpacks, blankets and the types of food containers found there.

Fast food containers from McDonalds, Kentucky Fried Chicken as well as perishable food items such as lunchmeat, mayonnaise, and corn on the cob are not conducive to people on long journeys. These items suggest that these people are being dropped off here to be picked up later or are being brought food. The site localities near the road would make an ideal set up.

Discarded clothing, backpacks, and blankets are commonly seen in areas where people have completed their journey by foot and are to be picked up. Canned food, insulated water containers, and numerous water jugs also indicate a pick-up site. These sites are commonly found near the road.

UDA trails are often difficult to identify due to the fact that the immigrants frequently travel in washes or use pre-existing game trails. However, one trail was found leading from Site 6 to the road (see map and pages 8-9). This was determined to be a UDA trail because of the lack of game sign (droppings, tracks) on the trail and its obvious route from the site to Apache Pass Road.

4. RESOURCES IMPACTED BY ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS: Figures released from the Border Patrol in the Fort Bowie area show a considerable increase since last year. Greg Maier, Public Relations Officer, reported the total apprehensions in 2002 to be 104. These numbers rose to 218 for 2003 to date (September). This demonstrates a steady increase that may continue into next year.

The chief impact of illegal immigrants to the park is an aesthetic one. A couple of the areas studied were extensively covered with waste. Clothing strewn from the trees; cans, water jugs, and plastic bags tossed about; aluminum cans, and bottles reflecting in the sun; disintegrating toilet paper, feces and rotting food. Not a pleasant experience. Least of all one that the National Park Service wants its visitors to have.

Other impacts can be found on cultural and natural resources as well. Several times I noticed that recent UDA sites were located on or near historic trash scatters and sites. I had to be careful when picking up trash not to pick up the

historic artifacts with the recent trash. Site 6, for example, is located on a historic mine site. The site includes a prospect pit, rock pile, and associated artifacts. The integrity of this site has been greatly compromised by illegal immigrant activity. Site 6 also contains a tree that appears to have been lit on fire (see page 9). This act has the potential to cause an insurmountable amount of damage to the park and the plants and animals that inhabit it.

Table 1

Site #	Article I. ate Recorded	Article II. M	UT	Trash Inventory	# of bags (50-gal.)	Weight (lbs.)	Exposure
1	08/11/03	None		Fire rings, plastic bags, cans, FF condiments, plastic silverware, blankets, WC, TP, can opener	1	3.06	1, 30, 31
2	08/11/03	None		Beer bottles, cans, clothing, WC	1	2.06	None Taken
3	08/11/03	None		Cardboard, clothing, TP, FF travel containers	1	2.06	2
4	08/11/03	N 3558119.24m E 643549.68m		Clothing, cardboard, tin foil, cans	1	2.56	3
5	08/13/03	N 3557809.26m E 643226.67m		Clothing, cans, WC, backpack, toothpaste tube, jars, corn cobs, feces (not collected), Marlboro container	1	7.06	5, 6
6	08/13/03	N 3558079.73m E 644156.41m		Clothing. Food cans, WC, TP, cardboard, tin foil, beer cans/bottles, burned tree	1	3.56	7, 8, 32-36
7	08/18/03	N 3559224.93m E 646838.52m		Clothing, WC, cardboard, tinfoil, cans, 2 backpacks, food wrappers and cans, 2 pairs of shoes, medicine wrappers, bottles	1	16.06	9-16
8	08/19/03	N 3559426.07m E 646790.95m		Clothing, WC, blankets, backpacks, cans, TP, bottles, FF containers (KFC, McDonalds), tinfoil, cardboard, food cans and containers, plastic, plastic bags, plastic silverware, jars, beauty products	4	1-10.56 2-14.56 3-14.06 4-6.06	17-28
9	11/18/03	None		Backpacks (7), WC (6), Food cans, clothing, cardboard, and a cut aluminum beer can used as a dish.	1	15.5	None Taken
Totals					12	97.16	

FF- Fast Food, WC- Water Containers, TP- Toilet Paper

Table 2

Article II ite #	Lat/ Long	Trash Descriptions	Article IV of bags (50- gal.)	Article V. eight (lbs.)	Picture File Names
T01	32.152° 109.481°	Aluminum cans	1	1	T01-1
T02	32.153° 109.478°	Clothing	1	2	T02-1
T03	32.152° 109.475°	Clothing, tin cans, plastic	1	8	T03-(1-5)
T04	32.152° 109.479°	Plastic milk jugs & water bottles, clothing, fast food bags	1	8	T04-(1-5)
T05	32.163° 109.444°	Aluminum cans, plastic jugs, various pieces of metal	1	14	T05-1
T06	32.157° 109.453°	Picked up by Fort Bowie Maintenance	3	1-4.5 2-4.5 3-5.5	None
Totals			8	47.5	
Initial Totals			20	144.66	

T01-T06- Sites Identified by Karen Roberts

SITE 1: Site consists of a fire ring and three other scorched areas where UDA's have camped. Also located on site are blankets, fast food condiment wrappers, water containers, toilet paper, and plastic bags, cans, can opener and plastic silverware. Site is located at the West End of the park on the North side of Apache Pass Road. The site is in the wash below the Massacre Site. The blankets were found just North of the park boundary.

SITE 2: The site consists of a sparse scatter of trash on both the North and South sides of the main park road. Trash inventory includes beer bottles (may be related to road locality), clothing, water jugs, food and aluminum cans. Site is located south and in the same wash as Site 1.

SITE 3: Site is located in the wash that runs North from the West Boundary fence. Site is 218° Southwest of first pullout. Site consists of a small scatter of clothing and cardboard (fast food travel containers from McDonalds) located along the wash.

SITE 4: Site is located in a series of drainages just South of the first pullout. Site contains mainly clothing but also contains cardboard, cans, and small fragments of tin foil.

SITE 5: Site is located just outside of the park boundary on the West. Site is a moderately dense scatter of clothing, cans, water containers (including an insulated jug), a backpack, toilet paper, jars, cans and other food containers, corncobs, Marlboro wrapper, and feces (not collected). Site is located in some mesquite brush near Apache Pass Road.

SITE 6: The site is located in drainage and nearby areas to the south-southeast of the second pullout. The trash is mainly concentrated in a protected area of the wash but items can also be found on higher places on both sides of wash. A historic prospect and rock pile are located within trash site along with other historic artifacts. This demonstrates the impact of UDA's on cultural resources. Site contains clothing, water containers, toilet paper, food cans, cardboard, tin foil, and beer cans/bottles. At this site a live tree caught fire or was lit on fire (exp. 7). Fire started at base and went up tree. The potential risk of wildfire related to UDA activity should be assessed.

SITE 7: Site is located along both sides of wash in Siphon Canyon. Site is located in dense groves of mesquite and other vegetation. Appears to be a more migration-like site than a drop off one. Site is rather large and appears to have been used for quite some time. Site contains 2 backpacks, clothing, 2 pairs of shoes, water containers, food wrappers, cans, bottles, medicine and gum wrappers, cardboard, and tin foil.

SITE 8: Site 8 is an extensive site that follows Siphon Canyon. Site covers both the East and West sides of the wash/road and is densest where the wash/road intercepts Apache Pass Road. Site appears to be another pick-up site along with a camping/drop off site. Site consists mainly of clothing, blankets, backpacks, water containers, tin foil, plastic silverware, jars, and beauty products.

Section 5.01 **SITE 9:** Site 9 is located just Northwest of Site 5 on the opposite side of Apache Pass Road. The site appears to be a pick-up site based on the types of trash discarded there. Site consists of backpacks (7), water containers, food cans, clothing, and cardboard. A burned log was also found, representing the threat of a wildfire. Site is located in a deep ravine approximately 30 meters from road.

5. **SITE MONITORING:** Due to the extension of the project I was able to revisit the sites previously discussed. I discovered during my visit that some of the sites (3,7,8) were continuing to be used. One bag of trash was collected at each site weighing from 10 to 16 pounds.

Table 3

Site #	Article VI. ate Recorded	Article VII. TM	U	# of bags (50-gal.)	Weight (lbs.)
3	11/18/03	None		1	10
7	11/20/03	None		1	11
8	11/20/03	None		1	16
Totals				3	37
Project Totals				23	181.66

6. **DEDUCTIONS:** As indicated previously in this report, I have determined Fort Bowie National Historic Site and surrounding area to be widely used as a drop-

off/pick-up site for illegal aliens. Evidence for this can be seen in the items left behind from these activities and the localities in which the items are found. Fast food containers, perishable food items, discarded clothing, blankets, and backpacks are indicators of this activity. Most sites were located just off of Apache Pass Road in wash or thick vegetation, also indicative of this activity.

UDA activity has the potential to diminish the enjoyment of park visitors when confronted with large amounts of unsightly trash. Numerous hours are spent annually cleaning up after UDA's in hopes of preventing this confrontation and maintaining the integrity of the park. UDA sites have been found on known historic sites in the park and have impacted the Cultural Resources protected by the park. The threat of a wildfire as a result of UDA activity is evident in the presence of a scorched tree in UDA campsite 6, a burned log in site 9, and fire pits in site 1.

During this project 23 bags of trash were collected. These bags weighed a total of 181.66 pounds. As mentioned before, UDA trash removal had been done prior to my arrival. Consequently, the figures above only represent a small portion of the actual amount of waste found in the park each year.

The necessary steps needed to minimize the impact of illegal migration on the park are unclear. Many parks throughout the southwest face this same problem. Continued communication between the Border Patrol and Law Enforcement may be the only action the park can take until further studies are completed or more money becomes available to combat this problem. The only certainty is that illegal immigrants are having a negative impact on the park and will continue to do so until they are prevented from entering the park and leaving their refuse behind.

Appendix E—Coronado National Memorial

2003 National Public Lands Day Coronado National Memorial National Park Service

Project Name: National Public Lands Day

Unit Name: Coronado National Memorial

Date of Project: September 20, 2003

Location: Township 24S, Range 20E, Section 11 (approximately 2 miles of the Crest Trail, starting at Montezuma Pass). T 24S, R 21E, Sec 7, 17, 18, 19, 20 (approximately 0.75 miles north of East Montezuma Canyon Road along the main “Smuggler’s Trail” and 1.5 miles south of the road along several illegal trails between East Forest Lane and the picnic area and south to the US-Mexico boundary Fence.

Participants: 70 people, including park staff, volunteers, Girl Scout Troop #528, and boy scouts.

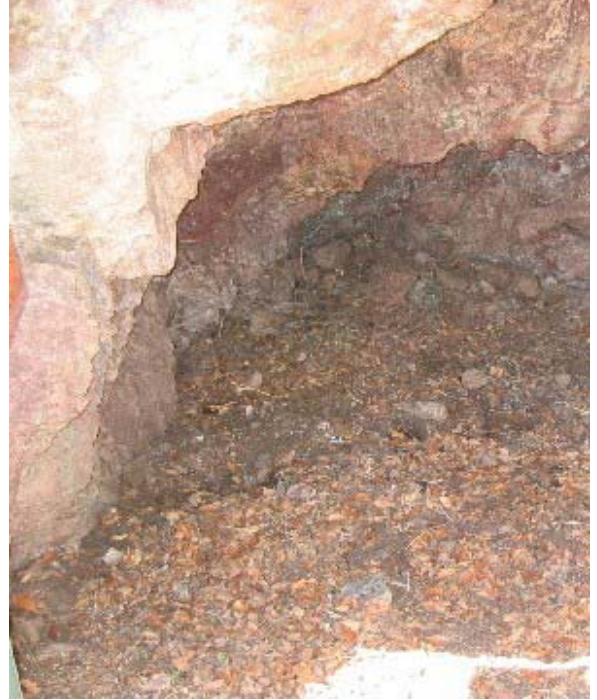
Project Coordinator(s): Frank Torres (NPS Park Ranger – Interpretation)

Description of Project: Park staff led four groups of volunteers who spent five hours cleaning up trash from illegal aliens and drug smugglers at various locations throughout the park.

Results: Collected 48 bags (or 24 cubic yards) of trash.



Before



After



Girl Scout Troop #528



Volunteers picking up trash

Appendix F—Coronado National Forest

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation in Huachuca Mountains

Unit Name: Sierra Vista Ranger District, Coronado National Forest

Date of Project: October 7& 9, 2003

Location: Bear Saddle, Bear Spring Trail (: T. 23 S., R. 20 E., Section 21, SW ¼, SW1/4; Section 28, NW ¼, NW ¼. GPS: 12R 0564269 UTM 3474863 to 12R 0564181 UTM 3475385.

Participants: Six Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees, one Forest Service Trail Crew employee, one Forest Service Law Enforcement Officer (for security), one Forest Service packer.

Project Coordinator(s) Laura Dupee, Coronado National Forest Zone Trails – Wilderness Coordinator;

Description of Project: From October 6 - 10, 2003, the YCOSA crew camped and worked in the Miller Peak Wilderness with two to three Forest Service Employees, including one law enforcement officer for security. They provided 24 hours of waste clean up in the wilderness area. Bad weather, injuries and time spent getting the crew and supplies in and out of the remote campsite shortened the hours actually spent cleaning up trash. A Forest Service packer moved the trash out of the wilderness on mules. This took five days of the packer's time.

Results: 36 bags of trash equaling 11 cubic yards was collected at this site in 6 hours with 1 ½ additional hours spent hiking in and out.

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation in Huachuca Mountains

Unit Name: Sierra Vista Ranger District, Coronado National Forest

Date of Project: October 8, 2003

Location: North side of Granite Peak: T. 23 S., R. 20 E., Section 20, SE ¼, SE ¼.
GPS: 12R 0563568 UTM 3475428 near Trail # 301?

Participants: Six Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees, one Forest Service Trail Crew employee, one Forest Service Law Enforcement Officer (for security), SCA project coordinator, one Forest Service packer.

Project Coordinator(s) Laura Dupee, (Coronado National Forest Zone Trails and Wilderness Coordinator).

Description of Project: From October 6 - 10, 2003, the YCOSA crew camped and worked in the Miller Peak Wilderness with 2 to 3 Forest Service employees, including one law enforcement officer for security. They provided 24 hours of waste clean up in the wilderness area. Bad weather, injuries and time spent getting the crew and supplies in and out of the remote campsite shortened the hours actually spent cleaning up trash. A Forest Service packer moved the trash out of the wilderness on mules. This took five days.

Results: 11 bags of trash equaling approximately 3.3 cubic yards was collected at this site with four hours spent collecting trash and two hours hiking in and out.

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation in Huachuca Mountains

Unit Name: Sierra Vista Ranger District, Coronado National Forest

Date of Project: October 9, 2003

Location: Bear Spring: T. 23 S., R. 20 E., Section 20, SW ¼, SW ¼.
GPS: 12R 0564269 UTM 347486.

Participants: Six Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees, one Forest Service Trail Crew employee, one Forest Service Law Enforcement Officer (for security), SCA project coordinator, one Forest Service packer.

Project Coordinator(s) Laura Dupee (Coronado National Forest Zone Trails and Wilderness Coordinator).

Description of Project: From October 6 - 10, 2003, the YCOSA crew camped and worked in the Miller Peak Wilderness with 2 to 3 Forest Service employees, including one law enforcement officer for security. They provided 24 hours of waste clean up in the wilderness area. Bad weather, injuries and time spent getting the crew and supplies in and out of the remote campsite shortened the hours actually spent cleaning up trash. A Forest Service packer moved the trash out of the wilderness on mules. This took five days.

Results: 16 bags of trash equaling approximately five cubic yards were collected at this site in four hours with four additional hours spent hiking to and from the site. When the packer returned the following week for the bags, he collected two more bags of trash (.6 cubic yards) that had been deposited since the clean up project.

FY 2003 UDI Funded Projects Tucson Field Office

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation in Huachuca Mountains

Unit Name: Sierra Vista Ranger District, Coronado National Forest

Date of Project: October 10, 2003

Location: Crest Trail #103 / Miller Canyon Trail #106 intersection,
T. 23 S., R. 20 E., Section 28, NW ¼, NE ¼.
GPS: 12R 0565116 UTM 3474661

Participants: Six Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) employees, one Forest Service Trail Crew employee, one Forest Service Law Enforcement Officer (for security), one Forest Service packer.

Project Coordinator(s) Laura Dupee, (Coronado National Forest Zone Trails and Wilderness Coordinator).

Description of Project: From October 6 - 10, 2003, the YCOSA crew camped and worked in the Miller Peak Wilderness with two to three Forest Service employees, including one law enforcement officer for security. They provided 24 hours of waste clean up in the wilderness area. Bad weather, injuries and time spent getting the crew and supplies in and out of the remote campsite shortened the hours actually spent cleaning up trash. A Forest Service packer moved the trash out of the wilderness on mules. This took five days.

Results: Five bags of trash equaling approximately 1.5 cubic yards were collected, a fire ring removed and the area naturalized in two hours.

Before



After

